Java - Modifier Types

Modifiers are keywords that you add to those definitions to change their meanings. Java language has a wide variety of modifiers, including the following –

- Java Access Modifiers
- Non Access Modifiers

To use a modifier, you include its keyword in the definition of a class, method, or variable. The modifier precedes the rest of the statement, as in the following example.

Example

```
public class className {

   // ...

}


private boolean myFlag;

static final double weeks = 9.5;

protected static final int BOXWIDTH = 42;


public static void main(String[] arguments) {

   // body of method

}
```

Access Control Modifiers

Java provides a number of access modifiers to set access levels for classes, variables, methods and constructors. The four access levels are –

- Visible to the package, the default. No modifiers are needed.
- Visible to the class only (private).

- Visible to the world (public).
- Visible to the package and all subclasses (protected).

Non-Access Modifiers

Java provides a number of non-access modifiers to achieve many other functionality.

- The *static* modifier for creating class methods and variables.
- The *final* modifier for finalizing the implementations of classes, methods, and variables.
- The *abstract* modifier for creating abstract classes and methods.
- The *synchronized* and *volatile* modifiers, which are used for threads.